Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT SORN WOOR SMITH, Mapor. WILLIAM BILANE, Bosordey . De CHIL

Doping Workship V St. Williamed, la. 1. Junior, and James A. Pierley, Clerks of the Market-John / Sumbling, exiquities times; Jon L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick third The Assessor-William Driver."

Beceive Collection-A.B. Shentiland? 15 14 4 Water Tax Collector S. B. Garrett. What Master Thomas Leaks, Superintendent of the Worldone-J. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wynt. Super-monay of the Pile Propermint - John M. Scabinty.
Social of the Country - T. H. McBritte
Front Oversor - J. L. Blowari.

City Attorney John McPlant fireith.

CITY COUNCIL. Roard of Aldrenes-M. Mc Brien, President J. E. Newman, G. A. J. May fleid, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Chestam, J. C Smith, M. G.L. Claiberne, and Jos. Robb. Common Council-W. P. Jones, President; William Roberts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart. Louis Hough; W. Mulline, James Turner, G. M. Southcate, A. J. Colo, Jan. Davis, Andrew Auderson, J. S.

Knowins, and John Sready. SCANDING COMMITTEES OF THE PAPE COUNCIL. Figure Knowles, Scovel and Cole, Water Works - Anderson, Smith and Calborne. Secrete - Yarbrough, Turner Southgate Davis, Brien, May field, Cheatham and Claiborne. Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner. Hospital-Jones, May field and Stoan. Schools-Chentham, May held and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Nowman. Gus-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery - Smith, Stawart and Newman, Market House - Bulmrts, Stewart and Turner Sares Hough; Uniberne and Davis. Police-Chestham, Brien and Anderson .. Springs-Hough, Clathorns and Brien.

Workhouss Cheatham, Mayuchi and Knowles. Improvements and Repunditures-Cole, Scovel and Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Turner. Pert House-Mayfield, Jones and Roberts. me The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesday

uers preceding the record and fourth Thursdays in each mouth, and the Common Canaell the record and fourth Thursdays breach mouth.

THE MIGHT POLICE . THE PARTY Captura—John Baugh, Yarter Latter 5 Second Lieutenant-John H. Davin. Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich Da vis, Joel Phil'spe, Wen. Haker, John Cottrell Withian vo. John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Puckett Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Tingnas Francis, Andrew

Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt. 83" The Police Court is opened every marging at

COUNTY OFFICERS. Sherif-James M. Hinton, Deputies -Thomas Hobcon and J. E. Buchanan. Register-Phineas Garret Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor. Corones-N. H. Belcher. Ranger-John Corbitt. Revenue Collector-J. G. Briley. Railroad Tax Coffeetor - W. D. Robertson.

and J. E. Kawman. COUNTY COURT. Judget-Hon: Janies Whitworth. Cheb-P. Linddey Nichol:

Constables for the Noshville District-John D. Gover

are The Judge's Court meets the first Monday is sch month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Mon day in January, April, July and October.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter. Clerk-David C. Love. ar The Court moets the first Monday in March

CRIMINAL COURT, Judge-Hon, William K. Turner Clerk-Charles E. Diggona. AP The Court meets the first Monday in April Au

gust and December: " CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellar Hen Sanuel D. Friergen Clerk and Master-J. E. Gleaves. mer The Court spects the first Monday in May and

1, 0, 0, 1, Jones F. Hrar, Grand Secretary, should be addressed

at Naskaille, Tem. Tomorese Lodge, No. 1 -- Meets every Tuesday Evening, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Summer streets. The officers for the present term, are:

O. S. Lenneur, N. G.; J. E. Mille, V.S.; J. L. WestCoy, Secretary | L. K. Spain, Treasurer. Traine Ladge, No. 10-Meets at the same place cvery Monday Evening. The officers are: R. A. Campbell, N.G.; Monry Apple, V.G.; J. L. Park,

Secretary : B. F. Brown, Treasurer. Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Macts at their Hall, on South Cherry street, every Friday hvening. The officers are: O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frant Harman, V.G.; James Wynth, occretary; W. M. Malbery, Treasurer.

durera Ludge, No. 108, (German) Moots at the Hall, corner of Culon and Summer streets, every Phursday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N G.; P. Friedman, V. R.; - Bitterlieb, Socretary;

Religies Becausement, No. 1-Meets at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month The officers are: J. E. Mille, C.P.; T. H. McBride, H.P. G. F. Foller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F Hide, Scriber Bull, Cotter, Triskurer.

Office Brunch Economputed, No. 4-Movie at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each mouth. The others are: Jan T Stall, C.P.; Henry Apple, H.P., L. Moker, S.W.; B. Friedman, J.W. Charles Kircher, Scribe; J. N. Ward, Treasure. BURGET STREET S.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS. LOUISVILLA NAMES (St. B. B. Total leaves at 1 45. A. M. Naghville & Becatur R.R. Train beaves at 6.00, A M Nach, & Chattausigs R.R. Train leaves at 10.00, A.M. 77 (F at 8.25, P.M.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

Persons wishing to sonil Freight and Packages by the Morning Trains of the Louisville ave Nasu-VILLE, and NASHYLLE AND DECATES BALLSCAPS, must have the same at the titles by & orders the

evening previous

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued. MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS. Post-Beauguerters on High atrect, Gen. Dumont

manding. Discret-Hundrouriers on Summer store! (the Forest Marshal-Hendquarters on Church street Pomale Academy) Out Stanley Matthews. Chief Relifent Quarterwanter - Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Carron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham. Assistant Quartermore: - Chattanooga Dopot - Capt

Assistant Quartermenter - Visio introst, mar. Mrs. Polic's residence. Capt, St. N. Lamb. Assistant, Quartermuster-Na. 27, Market street. Capi, J. M. Hale. Chief Commissury-Hendquarters, No. 10, Vine at

Capt. R. Mucfeely. Community of Substitute-Broad street. Capt. S. Acting Commissary of Salastence-Corner of Broad and College streets Lieut Churles Allen-Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old endence,) Surgeon, F. Swill.

Medical Parreyor's Office Church street, Mounte uilding. J. R. Pierre, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky In

fantry, Acting Medical Purveyor. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS. Northern Mail, via Louisville, arrives Daily, 5.30 P. M. leaves " 7,45 A.M. olumbia, vin T. & A. R.R. arrives - " 6.30 P.M. leaves " 6,10 A.M. Shotbyville, via N. & C. R.P., arrives " 5,36 P.M. " leaves " 10.00 A.M. . leaves " 2.00 P/M, Memphis Mail, leaves Daily, v a Louisville and Calco.

POST-OFFICES OPEN BEYOND LEBANON ARE-Liberty, Alexandria; Gordonsville, Smithvilla. Watertown, Jouning's Fork. TOST-OFFICES ON LINE OF N. & C. R.R -Murfreesboro, Fosterville. Jordan's Valley, or Shelbyville. Christiana. Palmetto.

B. B. CONNOR & BRO., COMMERSION MERCHANTS, NO. 5 COLLEGE STREET.

New Stock just received and for sale 200 ap 8 connor a Bro. 100 boxes SALT, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 Cotte ROPE, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 40 bbls. Coal Oil, for sale by CONNOR & Sho. 10 half blue. Coal Off., for sale by CONNOR & BEO.

150 dosen INCOMS, for sale by CONNOR 4 RRO. 50 boxes SOAP, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 boxes STARCH, for male by CONNOR & BRO. 12 chests TEA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 12 half cheets TEA, for sale by

12 cadies Tha, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 1O boxes Yeast POWDERS, for sale by CONNOR & BEO. 20 carles SODA, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 100 gross WATCHES, for sale by CONNOS & BRO. 25 boxes Star CANDLES, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 25 boxes CUFFEE, for sale by CONNOR & CO. 14 bbls, VINEGAR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 kits SALMON, for asie by CONNOR & BRO-24 Kits MACKEREL, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 5 kits HERRING, for sale by 2 kits SHAD, for Sale by CONNORA BRO. 19 bbb. THOUT, for sale by

CONNOR & BRO. IO bbin MACKEREL, for asia by CONNOR A BRO 4 bbis, CIDER, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 16 horses dried HERING, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 16 buxon Orned Scaled, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

SO kege NAUS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 50 tible Crushed Segur, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 125 tage MNAL, for sale by

CONNOR & BRO. 500 totas FLOUR, for sale by CONNOR & BRO 20 casks HAMS, for sale by CONNO a BRO 20 casks Silvest, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

200 ohn due POTATOEN, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. 20 boxes fresh Gardon SEED, for sale by CONNOR & BRO. S bills Online SETS, for sale by CONNOR & BRO.

10 terons Canvasced HAMS, with a large lot of all our old stand, Mo. 5 College street, ap 8 B. CONNOR & BEO.

DR. COLEMAN'S PRIVATE DISPENSARY

This attention of citizens, strangers, and others visting Nashville, requiring modulal and, is respectcitly dailed to this office, No. 31 Deaderick street, second Scor, between Cherry and the Square.

Dr. Cokenan is an old practitioner of medicine; his
almost unlimited experience and fattering secons
for many years pass, in the treatment of retrain the
same, has induced him to devote his undivided attention to all diseases of this nature. Many cases of
the mest invelorate claracter have promptly yielded
to his improved method of treatment.

Primary, iscondary, Tertiary and Boreditary Syphills, ifonorthems, that and all diseases of the gentla
and unlinery organs, most with no registance to his

that decourrhess, when and all discusses of the gentless and unitary organic mode with no resistance to his termides.

A female irregularities and functional inderwage mants of the Wamph, and the discuss seriaing from the discussion and ill managely partiarition.

Every case of Ratechbis Hupture, and of Price, and Prolesses of the Bentom, and most cases of Fabria, can be cured by a process nearly patchess. If either of the latter cases is undertaken by iv. Coleman, a cure is sever-independent and the price of excellent and aways passents the measurement of, as a careful cases manted a ways passents the measurement of another of excellent and aways passents the measurement of provided of excellent passents in process mathed of operating.

Persons of either sur applying its person of an excellent excellent discuss, can be cured, in most many, by the abortive method, in furth-eight hours.

Brick confidence, prompt attention, and moderate sharges, will govern them with the patrons.

age No mercury used in the treatment of exaces discuss that the two cures discuss that it is given to use.

Office hours trem algebra to the mercury attents to the evently of the case of the case of the case of the case of the evently of the eve urmary organs, most with no resistance to his

Mashville Anion.

TERM 9: Dan't Unios, per annum..... THE WEEKLY Ustov, per annum, .. Wanter Union, per annum

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

(THE LINES OR LAST TO COMMITTEE A ROUAS S.) I day, \$1 00-each additional insertion \$ 5 To ADVERTISERS in DETAIL Half Column.

tharged at the rate of trenty cents per line.
Changet may be made periodically when agree apart, but every such change will revolve chira expans, to be paid for by the advertiace.

Advertises expecting the space contracted for unit

Marriage and Funeral Notices, then exceeding five lines, will be charged at usual adverticing rates.

Announcements of Candidates. Cash required in advance for all advertisements inless by appoint agreement.

We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly WM. CAMERON, for the Union. JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch Santucia, Tonn., July 12, 1862.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1862,

OFFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty seventl Congress. [Pualic-No. 9.] AN ACT to authorize the President to appoint two additional Assistant Sc-

cretaries of War. Be it enacted by the Senate and House Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two additional Assistant Secretaries of War, whose salary shall each be three thousand dollars per annum, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of War belonging to that Department as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, or as may be required by law. The offices of these additional Secretaries to continue for one year.

Approved, January 22, 1862. PUBLIC-No. 36.1

AN ACT to fulfil treaty stipulations with

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby approprinted, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to en-able the President to fulfil the stipulations contained in the third and fourth articles of the treaty between the United States and Hanover, of the sixth of November, the third article of said treaty, fortythree thousand four hundred and fifty four dollars and sixteen cents. To carry out the stipulation contained in the fourth article of said treaty, ten hundred and forty-two dollars and ninety cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the interest provided for in said ar-

Approved, March 13, 1862.

[Public-No. 37.] An Acr to make an additional article of

Be it enacted by the Sanate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed

Article.-All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the ser-

vice. Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, Thal this act shall take effect from and after manimously adopted :" its passage. Approved, March 13, 1862.

[Public-No. 10.] ACT amending the provisions of the second section of the act of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, enforcing the attendance of witnesses before committees of either

House of Congress. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the provisions of the second section of the enforce the attendance of witnesses on press a domestic insurrection will be at | ments. It is said that the thousands of

mony," approved January twenty-fourth. eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be ceeding against such witness in any court held or taken to be included within the privilege of said evidence so to protect such witness from any criminal proceeding as aforesaid; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact, or to preduce any paper touching which he shall be examined by either House of Congress, or any committee of either House, for the reason that disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any withess from prescention and punishment for perjury committed by him in testify-

Approved, January 24, 1862. (PUBLIC RESOLUTION .- No. 34.1 RESOLUTION to encourage enlistments in the regular army and volunteer forces.

ing as aforesaid.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repemilatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That so much of the ninth section of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act for the better organization of the military establishment," as ablishes the premium paid for bringing and the same is hereby repealed, and hereafter a premium of two dollars shall manded by the following officers, viz :be paid to any citizen, non-cummissioned officer, or soldier, for such accepted Smith, Hooker, Kearney (who relieved to the rendezvous. And every soldier who hereafter enlists, either in the regular army or the volunteers, for three years, or during the war, may receive his first month's pay in advance, upon the mustering of his company into the service of the United States, or after he shall have been mustered into and joined a regiment already in the service.

Approved, June 21, 1862. [Public Resolution-No. 9.] A RESOLUTION in relation to the allotment certificates of pay to persons held as prisoners of war in the so-

called Confederate States. Resolved by the Senate and House of It p. of War be authorized to procure from such officers and enlisted men of the United never been stated, but estimating the States army as are now or hereafter may be held as prisoners of war in the so-called one-fourth the awful reduction of Casey's their respective allotments of their pay that McClellan was at no time as strong them in writing, and only attested in Senators and journals hostile to him have pursuance of such orders as may be made | represented. and upon which certified allotment the landed at Fortress Monroe, and Just prior said Secretary of War shall cause drafts | to the battle of Fair Oaks his roster exto be made payable in the city of New | hibited less than 6,000 men fit for duty. the address of such person as may be larmy on the Chicaheminy. These hardly designated in said allotment tickets. Approved, February 6, 1862.

[Punno-No. 32.]

AN ACT to authorize the Secetary of the Treasury to issue certificates of indebtedness to public creditors. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to any public creditor who may be desirous to receive the same, upon requisition of the Head of the proper Department in satiseighteen hundred and sixty-one, viz : To faction of audited and settled demands carry out the atipulations contained in against the United States, certificates for not less than one thousand dollars, signed by the Treasurer of the United States, and countersigned as may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury; which certificate shall be payable in one year from date or earlier, at the option of the Government, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum. Approved, March 1, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION-No. 7.] A RESOLUTION authorizing certain officers of the navy to accept certain presents offered by the Japanese Government.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Repsentatives of the United States of Americ Congress assembled, That Captain W. W. McKean, commander of the United States steam frigate Niagara, and such of the officers of that vessel during her late voyage to Japan, and other officers of the navy as may yet remain in the service of the United States, be authorized to accept the presents recently transmitted to this Government for presentation to them by the Government of Japan. Approved, January 25, 1862.

At a public meeting at Springfield, Mass., on the 4th, to respond to President LINCOLN'S call for more troops, "the folfowing, among other resolutions, was

Resolved. That the recent mainfestations in high quarters, both in France and Great Britain, of a purpose still further to give countenance and encouragement the rebellion, but too openly reveals a hatred of our republican institutions as well as jealousy and fear of the marvellous strength to which they have grown In the prosperity of a united nation, and that we concur in what we are certain is the unanimous sentiment of the loyal people of this country, that foreign intervention in our affairs is not to be tolerated, and that the cheerful alacrity with ict entitled "An act more effectually to which our armies have rallist to mip- from among the employees of the Departthe summons of either House of Congress, once and far surpassed upon the first clerks here can be enrolled for that par-

The Army of the Potomac. In consequence of exaggerated statemended, altered, and repealed, so as to ments respecting the number of troops read as follows: That the testimony of a under the command of General McCleleither House of Congress, or any commit- lan on the Peninsula, the Cincinnati tee of either House of Congress, shall not Commercial (Republican), endeavors to those who do the voting and the fighting be used as evidence in any criminal prosegive the facts. It has had them in possess -- should take public affairs into their give the facts. It has had them in possen-sion for a considerable length of time, but much as now. They should, without of justice: Provided horses, That no official paper or record, produced by such has been deterred from publishing them hesitation or resurve, renounce the lead witnesses on such examination, shall be by prudential motives. Official announces

feels at liberty to state the truth : five corps, to be commanded respectively production of such paper, may tend to and Brigadiertienerals Sumuer, Heintzelman and Keys. General Banks was immefour corps were assigned to General Mc-Clellan. Clellan. Subsequently the departments of the Shenandoah, of the Mountain and leneral Fremont was assigned to the ker's Division of the Army of the Potomac was ordered to report to him. The Department of the Rappahannock was assigned to General McDowell, and three divisions of the Army of the Potomac-

Franklin's, McCall's, and Kings-were detached for his Department. Subsequently Gen. Franklin's Division was ordered to report to Gen. McClellan, and it arrived while the army was inaccepted recruits to the rendezvous, be vesting Yorktown. McClellan's army now consisted of nine divisions, com-Brigadiers General Franklin, Porter, recruit for the regular army he may bring | Hamilton), Sedgwick, Richardson, Couch and Casey. Gen. Sykes commanded a small division of regulars, not exceeding 6,000 men. These divisions did not average 10,000 men cach. Some had more, some less. Including Syke's divi-sion, the effective infantry force of the army did not exceed 90,000 men. The cavalry arm consisted of seven regiments, about 7,000 men. The artillery num-bered near 7,000 men. But, including all arms, the total force under General McClellan did not exceed 110,000 men.

Williamsburg and West Point cost 3,000 more. Fair Oaks and Hanover cost 6,200 mentatives of the United States of America additional. How much the army was a Congress assembled, That the Secretary reduced by sickness up to the first of June, when Fair Oaks was fought, has proportion of sick in each division at Confederate States, from time to time, unfortunate division, and it will be seen to their families or friends, certified by in front of Richmond as United States We should remember that for that purpose by the Secretary of War, | Casey's division was 13,000 strong when it York or Boston, to the order of such per- After the battle, General McCall's divi sons to whom said allotments were or sion, 10,000 strong, and seven other regimay be made, and to remit said drafts to ments, say 5,000 men, reinforced the made good previous losses by sickness and battle, but we will assume that they did restore the numbers to the original These were all the reinforcestrength. ments General McClellan received until he reached James River. It must be perfeetly apparent in this, which we believe to be a correct view, that General Mc-Clelian could not at any time bring over 80,000 men into the field in front of Richmond. We must also bear in mind that strong detachments of his duty men were required to guard his communications and to protect trains. Indeed, it was seriously doubted by many capable officers whether there were 80,000 men on the Chickahominy fit for duty. Some the whole amount due or parts thereof of the divisions were shockingly reduced by battles and sickness. There is reason to believe, too, that the enemy was thoroughly informed in respect to our weakness. They had captured General Casey's camp, including his papers, and it is altogether probable that they found a list of division and brigade commanders, from which they could easily compute the numbers of the army. Such lists are in possession of all commanding officers, and there was not a newspaper man of any intelligence with the army who failed to make up lists for his own information. Some had lists embracing every regiment in the army.

> The Paris correspondent of the London Star says of Archbishop HUGHES:

"Although now an old man, a constant residence since his eighteenth year in his adopted country has not in the least deprived him of a certain unaffected simple sociability, in no way verging on rough joviality. In some respects this exceptional prelate is a thorough American No Yankee that ever lived was a stronger Unionist, or had greater faith in the Federal system of the United States. He can only see one fault in it; and that is, the fatal concession made to South Carolina on her admission into the Union of granting a more extended electoral suffrage to her slave-owners than to other citizens. Somehow Archbishop Hughes is not the man to grow enthusiastic about anything, but he approaches enthusiasm when entering into an examination of the political machinery erected by the fathers f the great republic, that, according to im, combines the action of strong cal government and individualism with strong centralization. But in everything else he is an Irishman; his accent, also, might be excepted, as it does not belong to any country.

Measures are being taken to organize a brigade, for the defense of Washington,

Extract from an Oration Delivered by Rion. Charles D. Drake, of St. Louis, at Washington, Mo., July 4th, 1862, - date and a

My friends, never has there been a pe-

riod in our history, when the Provin-

ments, however, lifts the embargo, and it them with propositions to reorganize old political parties. We want no party now, but that which will sustain the chief It will be remembered that when the imagistrate of the nation in asserting the army was en zoute for Manassas, General nation's supremacy. He has proved him-McClellan was suddenly notified at Fair- self a true man and a true patriot, in a fax Court House that the President had period of incomparable trial. I did not concluded to subdivide the army into support his election, but I honor him for his honesty, his bravery, his steadfast his testimony touching such fact, or the by Major Generals Banks and McDowell, adherence to laws, and his fidelity to the Union. I have no sympathy with or respect for the sentiment once expressed to diately assigned to the command of the me by a leading politician in this State Shenandoah Valley, which had not been | who said he was for the Union, but created into a "department." The other against Lixcoln." I am for the Union and Lincoln both; for he has shown himself a wise, carnest, fearless and faithful President. Had the great Douglas lived, of the Rappahannock were created .- he would have been a giant in support of Lincoln. After Sumter's fall, he recog-Mountain Department, and Gen. Blen- | nized only two parties in this country-PATRIOTS and TRAITORS; and that is the only true division now. I was a Demo-

crat, and look back with satisfaction at the support I gave the lamented statesman of Illinois; but I remember with shame that secession proceeded from Democrats, was inaugurated in a Demo cratic National Convention, was permitted if not encouraged by a Democratic President, and received its weapons through the traitorous machinations of a Democratic Secretary of War. We can de without the Democratic, or any other uere political party, until treason is exterminated and the Union triumphantly vindicated. Any party but a great Union party, organized new, would be organized only as an Opposition; and the country eeds no opposition except to treason Save the country first, and then mind its politics. Mr. Lincoln is entitled to the support of the whole loyal people of the land in his efforts to sustain the honor and existenc of the nation. It were an unworthy proceeding to clog his administration with an opposition, which could only impair its power to crush the rebellion; and a deep wrong to make him ask from avowed opponents the means of The investment of Yorktown reduced this force materially-5,000 men at the doing so. We want no courting in advery least calculation. The battles of vance, of the votes of a consolidated Williamshape and West Point part 2 (20) South, when the Union is restored. We want no intrigues of politicians for future advancement by those who trampled and spit upon the flag of the Union, and slew them that rushed to its rescue. The latter have declared war against their country, and every patriot should declare war against their domination. The country needs only patriots now, and they are to be found only among those who, discarding for the time old party names and platforms and predilections take their station reverently and honestly beneath that flag to hold up the hands of its constitutional defender, whoever he

> mous rebellion. leneral Pope at Warrentons-Disregard of the Order Relative to Protecting Rebel Property, etc., etc. Washington, August 1, 1862. The following despatch is at hand

may be, till the last hour of this infa-

om the Herald's correspondent : WARRENTON, Va., Aug. 1, 1862. Major-General Pope and staff and es ort left this village at ten o'clock yesterday morning for Washington, commonly known as "Little Washington," the coun ty seat of Rappahannock, distant twentyine miles. The General was attired in the habit of a citizen, and passed through the main street unostentatiously. He has been a source of mingled curiosity and dread to the disloyal residents. If his inflexibility has enraged them, his soldierly bearing and positive patriotism have exacted their respect and admiration. The publication of his order banjahing into Dixle all males who refuse to take the oath has wrought them to a per-

feet pitch of frenzy. Dr. Bispham, of the village, waited upon General Pope yesterday, and asked if he would enforce the order. painted, at the same time, the agony of the women and children, and stated that the effect would be to place six new regiments in the rebel service. "We can' take the eath of allegiance," said the doctor, "and we won't-man, woman or child; but we will give parole to attend to our own business, afford no communication, and quietly stay upon our proper-

"I shall enforce this order to the letter," said General Pope. "I did not make it without deliberation, and if you don't take the oath you shall all go out

of my lines." The villagers new intend to appoint a ommittee of ladies to wait upon the General with a petition. Failing in this, they had intended to select a committee to proceed to Washington City and intercede with President Lincoln; but Gen Pope issued a stringent order that none of them should have leave to go down in the trains, nor would he pass them through our guards on the common roads.

GEN, VIELE ON SLAVERY .- We take the following from a Norfolk letter, published in the New York Express : Slavery is abolition itself. The negroes

are coming in-sometimes fifty a day-

leaving the crops ungathered. Gen. Viele is run down with women pleading for their runaway negroes.— One delicate lady showed him her hands, burnt with work, to which they were un-accustomed, as all the negroes had left her, with no other resource. He kindly and courteously tells them that the South has abrogated the civil laws, and mili-

tary laws know no difference of color.

them, as individuals.

From Memphis. A Nemphis letter to the Chicago Tra-

burn says : Either apon private business, or by the advice, and to endeavor toforward the aims of constitutents, Gen. Sherman had the honor of receiving a call from Alex. H. Donelson, of this city, on Monday. The conversation was interesting, and of nuirse referred principally to the celebrated order No. 4, of General Hovey Some points of the dialogue have been

reported to me. Boxer, son-I have come, General, with a friend of mine, to see if you are about to modify General Hovey's order No. 1. requiring all white males, resident or so ourning in Memphis to take the oath of allegiacon or heave the city, or whether

you propose in put it in force.
SHERMAN—Gentlemen, I propose but one thing, that is to make Memphis a part and portion of the United States, and to that end the first thing to be accomplished is to have all its citizens good and loyal citizens of the United States. I do not mean to violate any orders issued by any predecessor at presont. It there are any persons in Memphis who object to subscribing to the oath of allegiance to the government whose protection they are willing to enjoy, to such I must say I wish them to dep

Dongtson-But, General, these men are but leaving here to join the Southern army. You are making the city a grad recruiting office for the Confederacy.
Shenman-They do not dare to tell in or provest martial Hillyer, that, or the city marshal, Colonel Anthony. Such men I do not mean shall leave the city ex-

cept to go North as prisoners of war. Donenson-I have all along fought secession. I have been a Union man. first, last, and forever, and I did what ! could to prevent Tennessee from seconding a year ago, but still I do not feel like endangering my property, located in dif-fesent parts of the country, in the hands of the Confederates, by having it go out publicly, that I have taken the eath of allegiance to the Lincoln government. It would be unsafe for me to take the oath. Besides, I have already twice taken itonce, when United States consul to Russia, and again when made an officer in

in the army. SHERMAN. - I don't think it would hurt you to take it once more, major! You say you have fought secession. That's in your favor. You say you have already twice taken the oath. I see no earthly reason why you should not take it athird time. As to the matter of you suggest something. I have occupied Memphis, not for the purpose of making it a trading or commercial post, but a military centre, to be walled in, to be permanently fortified, from which I can start expeditions of importance without being subjected to the surveillence of spics. Of course I mean every resident shall become a good American citizen. I shall tolerate no others. And let me tell you, the government intends to have the free and unobstructed navigation of the Mississippi, and to hold the entire country bordering it for twenty miles on each side. Thir being accomplished, it is the intention to profect our loyal residents. The wrongs done these men by the rebels are to be made good out of the property of the actively employed disloyal ones. I am happy to see you, gentlemen, at all times, but I desire to see you in the character of

good pitizens of our common country, Seeing that the general had made up his mind not to interfere with the order and seeing also that he was in carnest in his ideas of what the war should be, Major Donelson and his friend took their leave. Whether they will take the oath or depart from the city I am unable to say at the present writing.

I understand that Gen. Sherman proposes setting all the negroes at work upon the fortifications, thus reserving strength and energies of his soldiers for duties in the field.

WHY SALT IS HEALTHFUL -From time mmemorial it has been known that without salt men would miserably perish; and among horrible punishments, entailing certain death, that of feeding culprits on saltless food is said to have prevailed in barbarous times. Maggets and corrup tion are spoken of by ancient writers as the distressing symptoms which saltless food engenders; but no ancient, or unchemical modern, could explain how such sufferings arose. Now we know why the animal craves salt; why it suffers discomfort, and why it ultimately falls into disease if salt is for a time withheld. Upward of half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consists of common salt; and as this is partly discharged every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies of it to the healthy body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile, also, contains soda as a special and indispensable constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as far as they naturally waste. - Prof. Johnson.

The "Once a Month," for July, hae lately heard of an indulgent father, who had spent what he thought a liberal sum a thousand dollars or so - upon his daughter's musical education. The net result of this pecuniary investment seemed, to his mercantile apprehension, to be summed up in three music-pieces, which he found his daughter was able to play when she came from the hand of her teacher-namely, a waltz, a mazurka and a polka. But she soon forgot the waits, and afterwards the mazurka, so that at last the polks was all that was left to her-Then, in the evening, when her father came home, he would throw himself languidly on the sofa and say, "Come, my daughter, give us a thousand dollar

This settles the question. It is the sim- The Cincinnati Enquire says it is in-plest solution I have yet seen. Jeff Davis timated that General Mitchell will be is responsible for the consequences to assigned to Cincinnati and adjoining

district as Military Commander.